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PELLAGRA CURE AT LAST FOUND

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE DIS-
COVERS CAUSE AND CURE
OF PELLAGRA.

Announcement was made at the Treasury Department today that as a result of continued research and experiments of the Public Health Service, both the cause and the cure of pellagra have been discovered, and that the spread of this dread malady, which has been increasing in the United States at a terrific rate during the past few years, may now be checked and eventually eradicated. Assistant Secretary Newton in charge of the Public Health Service, expressed great interest in the discovery and regards it as one of the most important achievements of medical science in recent years.

Pellagra has been increasing alarmingly throughout the United States during the last eight years, and it is estimated that 75,000 cases of the disease will have occurred in the United States in 1915, and of this number at least 7500 will have died before the end of the year. In many sections only tuberculosis and pneumonia exceed it as a cause of death.

The final epoch-making experiment of the Public Health Service, was carried out at the farm of the Mississippi State Penitentiary about eight miles east of Jackson, Miss., and together with the previous work of the Service completes the chain in the prevention and cure of the disease. The work at the Mississippi Farm has been in charge of Surgeon Joseph Goldberger and Assistant Surgeon G. A. Wheeler of the United States Public Health Service. The Farm consists of 3,200 acres in the center of which is the convict camp. The final experiment was undertaken for the purpose of testing the possibility of producing pellagra in healthy human white adult males by a restricted, one-sided, mainly, carbo-hydrate (cereal) diet. Of eleven convicts who volunteered for this experiment, six developed a typical dermatitis and mild nervous gastro-intestinal symptoms.

Experts, including Dr. E. H. Galloway, the Secretary of the Mississippi State Board of Health, Dr. Nolan Stewart, formerly Superintendent of the Mississippi State Hospital for the Insane at Jackson, Dr. Marcus Hause, Professor of Dermatology, Medical College of the University of Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn., and Dr. Martin R. Engman, Professor of Dermatology in the Washington Medical School, St. Louis, Mo., declare that the disease which was produced was true pellagra.

Prior to the commencement of these experiments no history could be found of the occurrence of pellagra on the penitentiary farm. On this farm are 75 or 80 convicts. Governor Earl Brewer offered to pardon twelve of the convicts who would volunteer for the experiment. They were assured that they would receive proper care throughout the experiment, and treatment should it be necessary. The diet given was bountiful and more than sufficient to sustain life. It differed from that given the other convicts merely in the absence of meats, milk, eggs, beans, peas, and similar protein foods. In every other particular the convicts selected for the experiment were treated exactly as were the remaining convicts. They had the same routine work and discipline, the same periods of recreation and the same water to drink. Their quarters were better than those of the other convicts. The diet given them consisted of biscuits, fried mud, grits and brown gravy, syrup, corn bread, cabbage, sweet potatoes, rice, collards and coffee with sugar. All components of the dietary were of the best quality and were properly cooked. As a preliminary, and to determine if the convicts were afflicted with any other disease, they were kept under observation from February 4th to April 9th, two and a half months, on which date the one sided diet was begun.

Although the occurrence of nervous symptoms and gastro-intestinal disturbances was noted early, it was not until September 12th, or about five months after the beginning of the restricted diet, that the skin symptoms so characteristic of pellagra, began to develop. These symptoms are considered as typical, every precaution being taken to make sure that they were not caused by any other disease. The convicts upon whom the experiment was being made, as well as twenty other convicts who were selected as controls, were kept under continuous medical surveillance. No cases of pellagra developed in camp excepting among those men who were on the restricted diet. The experimenters have therefore drawn the conclusion that pellagra has been caused in at least six of the eleven volunteers as a result of the one sided diet on which they subsisted.

On the basis of this discovery, the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida have laid their propaganda through their respective boards of health for the eradication of the disease.

BURKITT GIVEN POSITION BACK

PRESIDENT WILSON TAKES A
HAND IN ILLINOIS AFFAIR.

Washington, Nov. 15.—President Wilson has instructed Postmaster General Burleson to reinstate George Burkitt, assistant postmaster at Winnetka, Ill., if the only charges against him are that he criticized the President's coming marriage. The White House announced today that the President knew nothing of the incident until it was published, Burkitt having been accused of saying that the President should not remarry so early. Postmaster General Burleson stated that he had heard nothing of it either.

"This is a free country," said Secretary Tumulty in announcing the President's action. It is believed that owing to the publicity of the case the charges will not be taken up against Burkitt.

It is understood that the President believes he should have been consulted in the matter before Burkitt was dismissed. Postmaster Kloepper's letters indicated that Assistant Postmaster General Roper approved the dismissal. Mr. Roper stated that the dismissal was ordered on other grounds besides the criticism of the President.

ONLY TWO AMERICANS SAVED FROM ANCONA

Rome, Nov. 13 (via Paris, Nov. 14).—So far as Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, has been able to ascertain from official reports received through the Italian government and from the British consuls at Bizerta, and Tunis, the following American citizens were on the Ancona:

Dr. Cecil L. Greil, Alexander Pattavio and his wife and four children, Mrs. Francesco Mascolo Lamura, Pasquale Laurina and Giuseppe Torrisi and his wife. Of these only Mrs. Greil and Torrisi are among the survivors.

The opinion is expressed here that it was the same submarine, proceeding from Gibraltar or from the Aegean sea, that sunk the Ancona and the steamer Firenze. All the reports agree that the submarine was about 200 feet long.

It has been decided that the survivors of the disaster will be sent back to Italy by the Italian consuls at Bizerta, Tunis and Malta.

DEATH OF MISS SUDIE COCHRAN.

Miss Sudie Cochran, daughter of Mrs. R. H. Cochran, died at the home of her mother, Thursday, Nov. 11th, 1915, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Sudie has been in failing health for several months, and had been in bed about a week, but her friends hoped that she would rally and be among them again, so her death Thursday came as a shock to all who knew her. During the week of her critical illness, she expressed regret at having to leave her mother, whose constant companion she was. She had no fear of death and spoke of the Great Beyond as a peaceful home for those who have had sickness and sorrow here. She asked that her sisters wear no mourning for her, saying that they had done everything in their power for her, and hoped that they would not grieve for her.

Funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church Friday afternoon at half past three o'clock, and were attended by a large concourse of sympathetic friends. The services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. H. W. Pratt, assisted by Rev. S. O. Cante, and consisted of the reading of the scripture, prayer and the singing of sweet songs by the choir.

Around the pulpit were many beautiful floral offerings, sent by friends who grieved that one so young must leave this life, when life should have been bright and beautiful to her. The pall-bearers were: Messrs W. E. Hill, James Chalmers, H. H. Greene, J. Irwin Gilmer, Walter McCord and Ben Cochran.

The burial was at Long Cane cemetery, and here also the family was attended by a vast crowd of friends and sympathizers. The Rev. Mr. Pratt made a prayer, the choir sang again and after the benediction all that was mortal of this young woman was left to her long rest.

The grave and those of the others of the family in the plot were covered entirely with the beautiful flowers. Miss Cochran led a quiet and unassuming life and it is by her family and intimate friends she will be so sorely missed. The sympathy of the community goes out to them.

Those from a distance who came to attend the funeral were, Miss Annie Cochran, of Atlanta, Misses Emma and Bessie Cochran, of Anderson, and Mrs. L. D. Caldwell, of Greenwood.

UNITED STATES WAITING FOR NEWS

CONFLICTING REPORTS ON SINK-
ING OF ANCONA—AUSTRIA
ADMITS ACT.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Conflicting reports in the press today concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona, caused uneasiness among high officials of the United States government. This was identified through failure to receive official information from either Ambassador Page at Rome or Ambassador Penfield at Vienna.

Secretary Lansing read without comment dispatches purporting to give the views of the Italian and Austrian governments, the former claiming the Ancona was torpedoed by a German submarine while her boats were being lowered, and the latter admitting that an Austrian submarine was responsible, but declaring ample time was given passengers and crew to escape.

Until the embassies at Rome and Vienna cable definite information the American government can take no steps diplomatically. From the Austrian statement as quoted in the press dispatches, officials thought the case might develop a parallel to that of the British steamer Falaba, torpedoed by a German submarine with the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American citizen.

In that case the vessel was warned but was torpedoed when the submarine commander believed the ship had summoned help by wireless or was attempting to escape.

A settlement never was reached on account of the conflicting testimony. The Austrian statement with reference to the Ancona makes it appear that the vessel after she was halted did not put her passengers off in the boats in the 45 minutes' time given for that purpose. The appearance of another ship is given as the reason for torpedoing the vessel at the end of that period. Although the United States has insisted that vessels carrying noncombatants can not be sunk without warning, no cause has as yet developed the view of the Washington government as to what time is considered ample for the purpose beyond the general statement that all passengers should be removed to a place of safety as provided in the declaration of London.

The charge made by the Austrian authorities that the crew of the Ancona was negligent and that the passengers might have been saved but for the panic, has introduced a new phase into the submarine controversy. Officials are so completely in the dark, however, as to the facts that they would not hazard tonight any predictions as to whether or not the case would become an international incident of grave import.

Assumption of responsibility by the Austrian government would lead, it is believed, to an exchange of views between the Vienna and Washington governments relative to submarine operations that Americans might be safeguarded in the future and responsibility fixed for the losses sustained in the Ancona tragedy.

ALLIES MAD AT GREECE.

Athens, Nov. 15.—The Allies are dissatisfied with Greece's assurance of noninterference in the Balkan operations. Newspapers at Mestia state that the Allies are incensed at Greece's failure to join them. The British minister representing the Allies is about to present a demand that guarantees be given.

ONE AMERICAN SAVED.

Rome, Nov. 14.—Of ten Americans on board the Italian steamship Ancona, sunk by a submarine off the Turkish coast, only one was saved, said a statement issued today by the Italian emigration office.

The statement says that out of 507 passengers and crew of the Ancona only 299 were saved.

8,500 MORE SERBS TAKEN BY INVADERS

Berlin, Nov. 15.—The capture of 8,500 more Serbs and twelve more Serbian guns by the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces in the Balkans was reported to-day by the German War Office.

In the western theater of war the Germans stormed 300 yards of French trenches north of Ecurie.

The whole west bank of the Sty River in the eastern theater of war is now free of Russians.

FEASTER JONES CASE CALLED FOR THURSDAY

"The only case set for trial is that of the State vs. Feaster Jones, charged with the murder of Dr. L. O. McCalla. This case will be called for trial Thursday morning of this week at 9:30 o'clock," declared Solicitor Kurtz P. Smith this afternoon. "Just as soon as the grand jury returns true bills in other murder cases these cases will be set for trial. I presume this will be done this afternoon."—Anderson Daily Mail.

TWO THOUSAND GUNS ON TEUTONS

CO-OPERATIVE OPERATION OF
ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES
SHOWS EFFECT

Paris, Nov. 15.—The first great co-operative operation against the Germans since the interchange of general staff officers between England and France is under way.

From Artois to Ypres the Anglo-French troops have begun a closely linked offensive and French and British guns are pounding the German lines night and day. This operation evidently has a double object:

1. The capture of Lens and Lille.
2. Prevention of the transportation of German troops from the western theater of war to the eastern or into the Balkans.

Between Arras and the Labassee Canal, where the British and French armies join, the German salient of Lens is being pounded on two sides. Since the last offensive in that region the Allies have been reinforced and French artillery has been moved to the front.

It is estimated that at least 2,000 guns are hammering away at the German trenches.

The French War Office reported today that heavy fighting was in progress at the "Labyrinth" northeast of Arras, throughout the entire night. The losses of the Germans in the engagement of November 14 were very heavy.

The following is the text of the official communiqué:

"In Artois, as the 'Labyrinth,' rifle fire and battling with grenades continued without interruption throughout the night.

"It is confirmed that the losses of the enemy in the action of November 14 were very great.

"In Champagne the Germans attacked with grenades the shelters established in front of our observation posts at Tahure Hill. All attacks were repulsed.

"In the Woevre, to the north of Ciry, the explosions of one of our mines, accompanied by well directed fire from our trench mortars, wrecked the organizations and sap works of the enemy."

JUDSON MILL AT WORK.

The Judson cotton mills of Greenville, formerly the Westervelt mills, resumed operation at 1 o'clock this afternoon and without disorder.

The Judson mills closed down a week or so ago on account of a strike. Since the strike occurred a large number of the employees of the mill petitioned the president, Mr. B. E. Geer, to resume operations under the plan that was in force before the strike. Accordingly Mr. Geer announced that the mills would resume work after the noon hour today.

The telephone message stated that two-thirds of the help returned to their posts at 1 o'clock this afternoon and that resumption of work was not attended with any disorder whatsoever.

ZEPPELIN IS FIRED BY SLAVS.

The Hague, Nov. 15.—Anti-aircraft guns set fire to a Zeppelin flying over Russian positions near Grodno, according to Berlin advices. The dirigible reached the German lines and the crew was saved.

200,000 ALLIES NOW IN BALKAN WAR ZONE

London, Nov. 15.—The Allies are reported now to have 200,000 men in the Balkans and more are being landed at Saloniki every day.

While the German and Austrian forces in Northern Serbia are blasting their way forward with heavy artillery, the Bulgarians and Anglo-French forces are at close grips in the south over a front 50 miles wide.

The fall of Veles (Koprulu) into the hands of the Anglo-French forces is imminent, as the Bulgarian positions defending the town are being violently shelled.

A Reuter dispatch from Saloniki states that the Bulgarians have retaken Tetova, thus preventing a junction of Serbian and allied forces in the valley of the Upper Vardar west of Uskub.

ROLL OF HONOR

Of Lethe School for month of October.

High School Department.
Robert Klugh,
Oscar Irwin,
Bettie Morrah,
Leona Smith,
Mary Tolen,
Cecil King,
Henry Klugh,
Ola Kelly,
Belle Templeton,
Samuel Todd,

Primary Department.
Mallie Cade,
Edwin Broadwater,
Katrina Morrah,
Genevieve Scoggins,
Bertha Smith,
Bertha Smith,
Francis Templeton,
Robert Tolen,
Jodie Wiley.

SHOOTING AT CALHOUN FALLS

CHARLES MANNING SHOT BY
BROTHER MONDAY.

News was received in the city Monday of the serious shooting of Charles Manning by his brother, Moot Manning. The brothers and their father, Mr. J. L. Manning, live together on a farm near the town, and have been farming together the present year.

The shooting is said to have grown out of a quarrel, the cause of which is not stated. Moot Manning had come home drunk, and was reprimanded by his father in the presence of Charles. Moot, it is reported, drew his pistol, threatening to shoot, and Charles undertook to make him disarm himself, when Moot commenced shooting. The fourth shot struck Charles in the right chest, ranging downwards, passing through the liver, and cutting the top of the kidneys.

The wounded man was taken at once to the hospital in Anderson and the latest reports are that he is resting well.

General News

J. M. Cante, who is familiarly known to his friends as "Boots" Cante, has been awarded the \$150.00 prize for catching the largest small mouth bass in the United States during the fishing season which ended in November. This is no fish story for the bass weighed eight pounds and was on exhibition in Columbia for several days last summer and was caught at White Pond, in Richland County. The prize was offered by Field and Stream, a magazine devoted to sports.

Some of the dairies in Greenville County have raised the price of milk to fifty cents a gallon since meal is so high. Four milk dealers will still hold to the price of forty cents a gallon.

The Bethlehem steel works will be rebuilt as soon as possible. One hundred workmen have already been put to work. The Bethlehem people are making guns for the allies.

The Southern Medical Association has closed its convention at Dallas, Texas. Dr. Robert Wilson, of Charleston, was elected President of the Association. The announcement of Dr. Goldberger's discovery of the prevention of pellagra was made at the convention. Dr. Curtice Lake-man of New York, announced that deaths from cancer in the United States was on the increase and Dr. Rosa Gant, a prominent woman physician, of South Carolina, had something to say on baby contests.

The largest order for coal has been taken on by a British vessel at Charleston last week. The order called for one thousand, four hundred tons of coal.

Spartanburg people are trying to recall their mayor and have filed a petition with the Governor which contains three hundred and ninety-two names, over three hundred of whom are said to be qualified electors.

Waymon Cain, a young white man of Anderson county, was shot and killed at Jackson's mill, last week and the jury at the inquest have put the blame for the killing on Ernest Gentry, with Reed Shaw as accessory before the fact. The young men were out serenading.

John B. Colpoys and Charles Bonheim, commissioners of conciliation of the United States Department of Labor, are in South Carolina looking into the strike situation at the Greenville and Anderson Mills.

The General Session of Court which is in session at Anderson this week has ten murder cases on the docket. Judge Ernest Moore will preside.

China must be a good place to live in, after all, as eggs are selling all along the Yang-tse-Kiang valley for three cents a dozen. Nearly all the families in this valley are agricultural people and poultry is plentiful. An English company has developed a large business, especially in dried eggs to be used by bakers.

The Upper South Carolina Methodist Conference of the State will convene in Spartanburg on Nov. 24th.

Dispensaries in the Counties which still maintain such establishments, will have to dispose of the stock on hand before the first of January, or lose money on the stock. There is over a million dollars worth of whiskey which will have to be sold.

Dr. Dernberg, who is so well remembered in America, in an interview in Berlin, thinks the note to England recently sent by President Wilson will guarantee the freedom of the sea.

William H. Hand, State High School Inspector has his annual report ready for publication. The re-

DISCHARGED MEN ASK BIG AMOUNT

DISCHARGED OPERATIVES OF
CALHOUN FALLS MILLS SUE
THE COMPANY.

Messrs L. J. Moss, G. G. Craft, W. J. Shaw, T. G. Tyner, N. W. Hinton, T. A. Ayres and three children of A. B. Evans have commenced suit against the Calhoun Mills, of Calhoun Falls, for fifteen thousand dollars each, alleging that they were discharged from the Mills sometime ago on account of belonging to a Labor Union, and that a black-list was made and circulated among the other mills of the section, in consequence of which they have been unable to secure employment.

Messrs Graydon & Graydon, attorneys for the Cotton Mill appeared before Judge Moore at Anderson, on Monday, and moved for an order making the complaints in the several actions more definite and certain. The Daily Mail has the following to say of the motion:

"Graydon & Graydon argued that the complaint should be made more specific; that the names of the mills or parties who entered into the alleged conspiracy with the Calhoun Falls mill in the blacklisting, should be made known; that the complaints should state what is meant by the term 'blacklist,' and that the plaintiffs in the several actions should state more definitely whether or not they are members of the labor union. The attorneys for the mills argued that the wording of the complaints with regard to membership in the labor unions is ambiguous. It could be construed as meaning that they were discharged because they belonged to the labor union and it can be construed as meaning that they were wrongfully termed as being members of the labor union. The attorneys for the mill asked that the court require the plaintiffs to state whether or not they are members of the labor union, and also state the names of the mills which had refused them employment because of the alleged conspiracy and 'blacklist.'"

A BOX PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster McKissick and their young son, and Col. and Mrs. Featherstone came over from Greenwood last week and attended a "Pair of Sixes" at the opera house. They enjoyed the play and it was a pleasure to have them come over.

port shows a steady growth in the high schools in the state. Since 1906 the total number of high schools has increased from 95 to 177 and the number of teachers giving full time to the high school has increased from 160 to 466. The number giving part time to the high school has increased from 75 to 120. The total number of teachers has increased from 235 to 586. In 1909 there were 251 men teachers and 188 women teachers. In 1915 there were 255 men and 331 women teachers.

T. U. Vaughn, at one time superintendent of the Odd Fellows home at Greenville, will be tried as to his sanity in Greenville county next January. Vaughn has been sentenced to be electrocuted but the sentence has been stayed until his sanity can be tested.

Ambassador Brand Whitlock who is coming home from Brussels, will return after a brief season of rest, is the announcement made by Secretary Lansing.

Greenwood has had a flag raising ceremony at some of their schools last week and the schools have been presented with well bound and engraved Bibles by Mr. Henry C. Tillman.

Although the profits of the Krupp works last year, 86,000,000 marks (\$21,500,000) would permit a 24 per cent dividend, after payment of a dividend of 12 per cent, a surplus of about 24,000,000 marks will be devoted to charity. To the relief fund for families of soldiers killed in battle, 20,000,000 marks will be given and 3,700,000 marks will go to the general relief fund.

Local firemen have begun the annual task of giving the capitol at Washington a bath. A fire engine was taken to the capitol grounds and all yesterday played a stream of water against the marble and sandstone walls to remove dust. Sparrow nests by the score were knocked out of the cornices by the force of water.

Reports received at the office of the State Superintendent of Education, show that 131 districts in thirty counties have prepared to apply compulsory attendance during the session of 1915-16. Six districts accepted the law by election and 125 by petition. Dillon county leads with twenty out of twenty-five districts applying the law. Friends of the law hoped for one hundred districts during 1914-15. This number was exceeded by thirty-one.

PREACHING AT LONG CANE

Re. H. D. Corbett will preach at Upper Long Cane church next Sunday 21st, at 11 o'clock.